

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of the data. The researcher applies the theories for analysis the data as stated in chapter II, and find out the answers of statement of the problems as stated in chapter I. Furthermore, the analysis is primarily focused on describing questioner about Speech Accommodation used by migrant community in district Taman Sidoarjo.

4.1 Result from Questionnaire

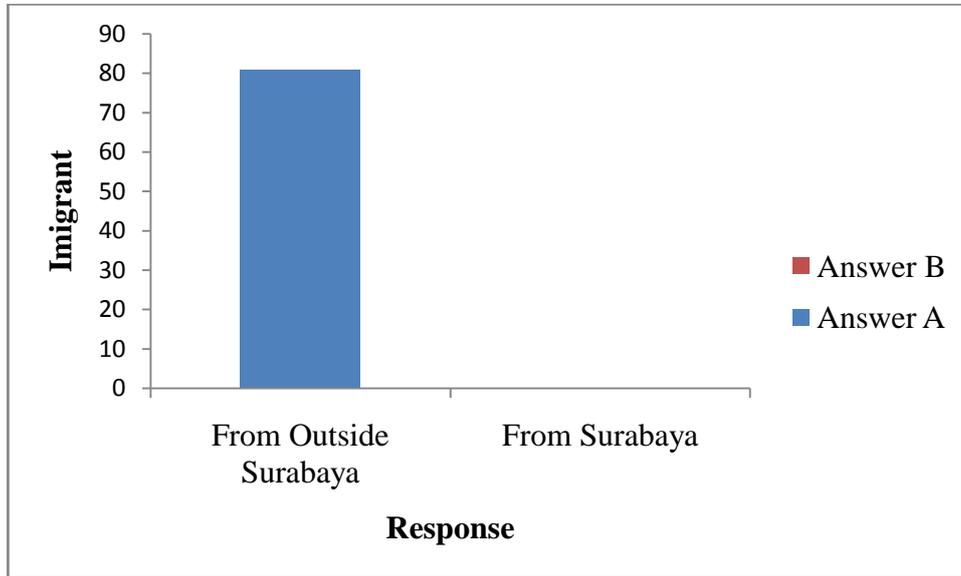
Survey method with the use questionnaire was used for data collection. Copies of questionnaire were administered on migrant community who lives in district Taman Sidoarjo during three weeks. Thirty nine percent (39%) of the migrant community population of 85 was sampled for the study through systematic simple random sampling technique. To improve the Reliability and validity of the research instrument the questionnaire was pilot-tested on similar but smaller sample group from migrant communities in district Taman Sidoarjo.

From the total of eighty-five copies of questionnaire distributed, four copies were filed and returned, representing a response rate of 95, 3%.

Table 2: Population of Study

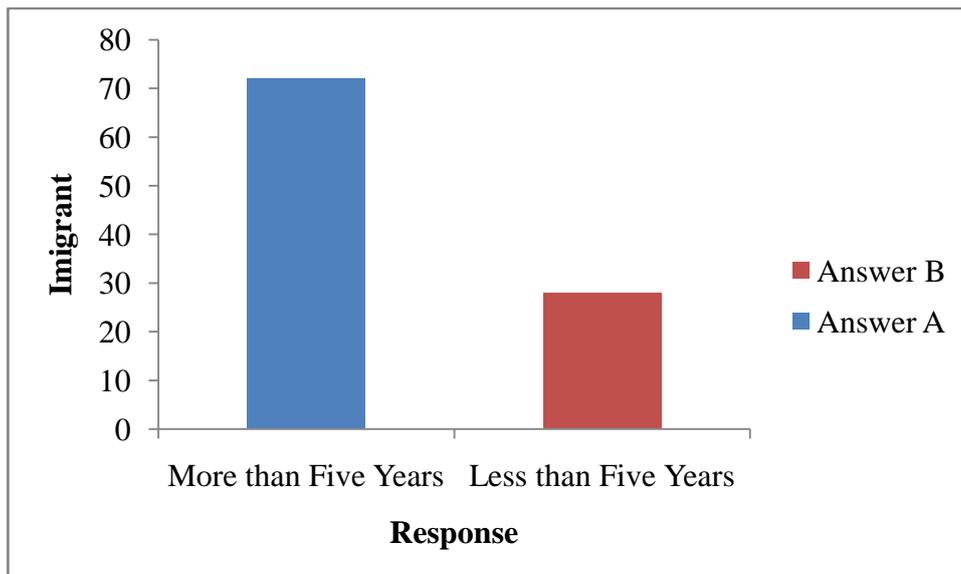
Subject	Population Migrant	Sample Size
Madura	127	45
Kalimantan	19	10
Jakarta	13	5
West Java (Sundanise)	25	10
Sumatera	22	10
Papua	9	5
Total	215	85

Figure 1: Where migrant communities come from



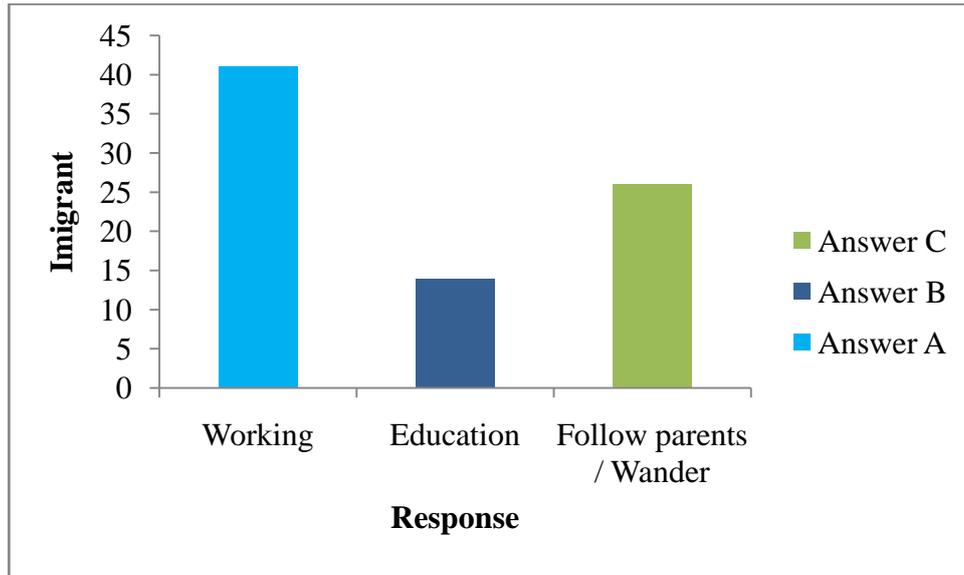
From Figure 1 out of the total respondents of 81, 100% indicated from outside Surabaya, 0% indicated From Surabaya. The indication was that all of the respondents had come from outside town Surabaya.

Figure 2: How Long Migrant Community lives in district Taman Sidoarjo



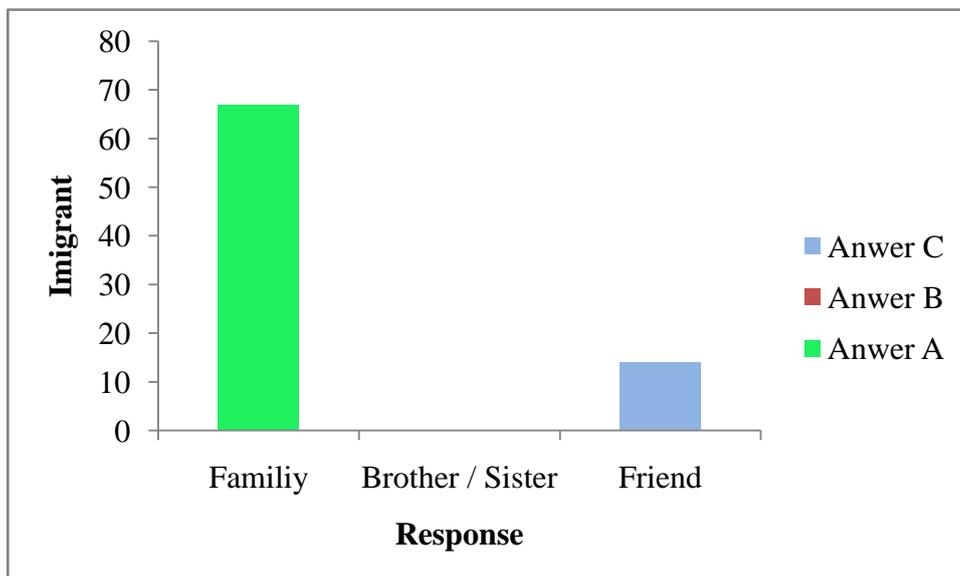
As shown in the figure 2, 72% of the respondents indicated they more five years lives in town Surabaya as specially in district Taman, While 28% indicated they lives in Surabaya less five years. The finding suggested that a high percentage of the respondents live in Surabaya More five years.

Figure 3: Reason migrant communities leave the region



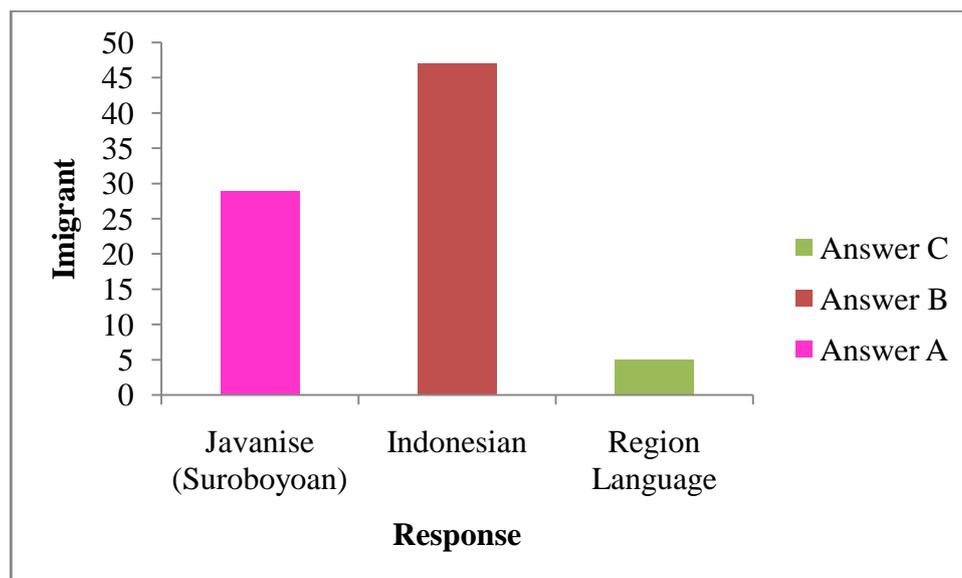
From figure 3, out of the total respondents of 81, 51% were of the reason migrant communities is working in Surabaya, 17% indicated they leave the region for education, 32% said they follow parents or wander to live in Surabaya.

Figure 4: With whom migrant community living in Surabaya



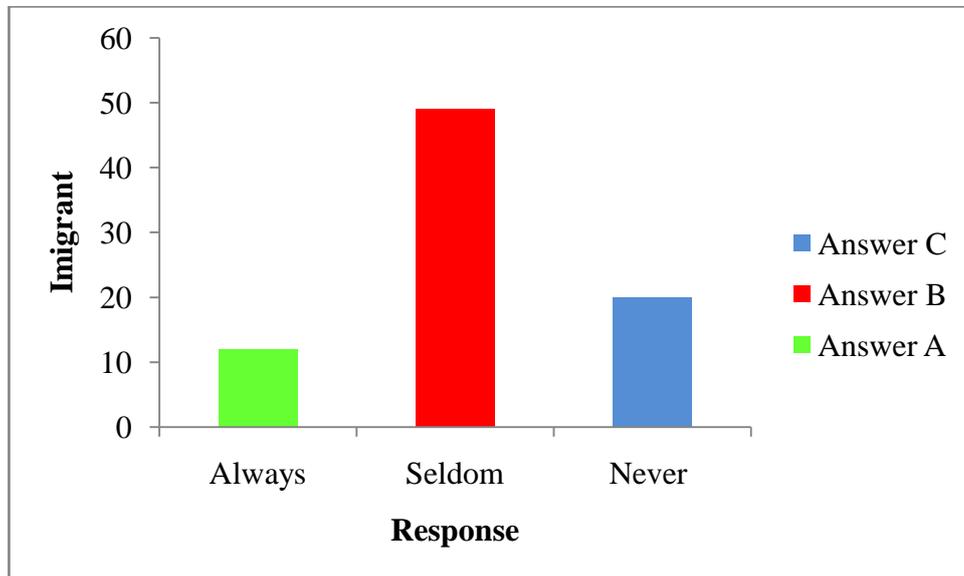
Responding to the question number four, 83% of respondents indicated they living in Surabaya with family like husband, wife, or son, 0% respondents indicated they live with brother and sister, and 17% of the respondents indicated that they living with friend in boarding house.

Figure 5: Language used by migrant community on everyday



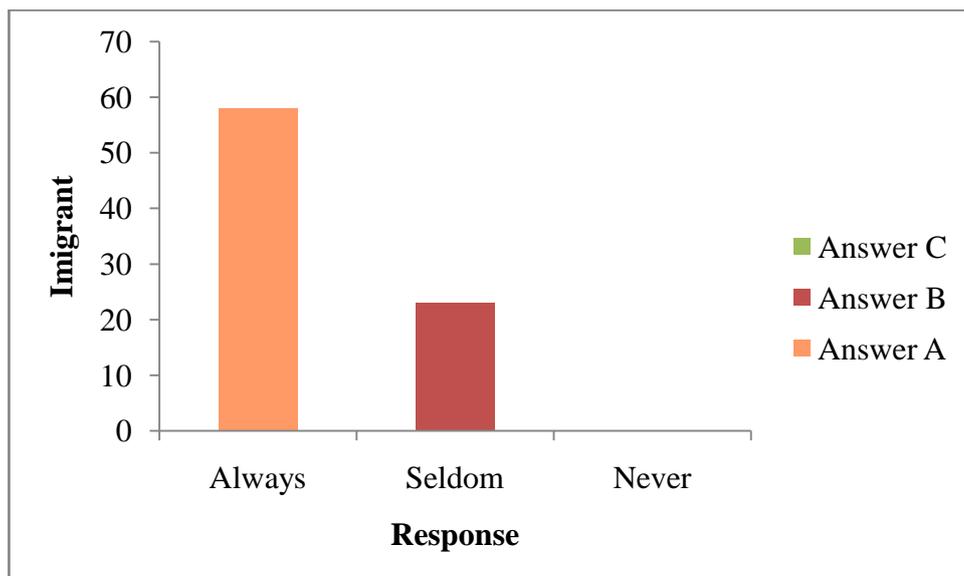
From figure 5, out of the total respondents of 81, 36% migrant community used Javanese language, 58% indicated they used Indonesian language for communication in everyday, while 6% indicated region language for communication like Sundanese, Maduranese, etc.

Figure 6: How often migrant community used Javanese language on everyday



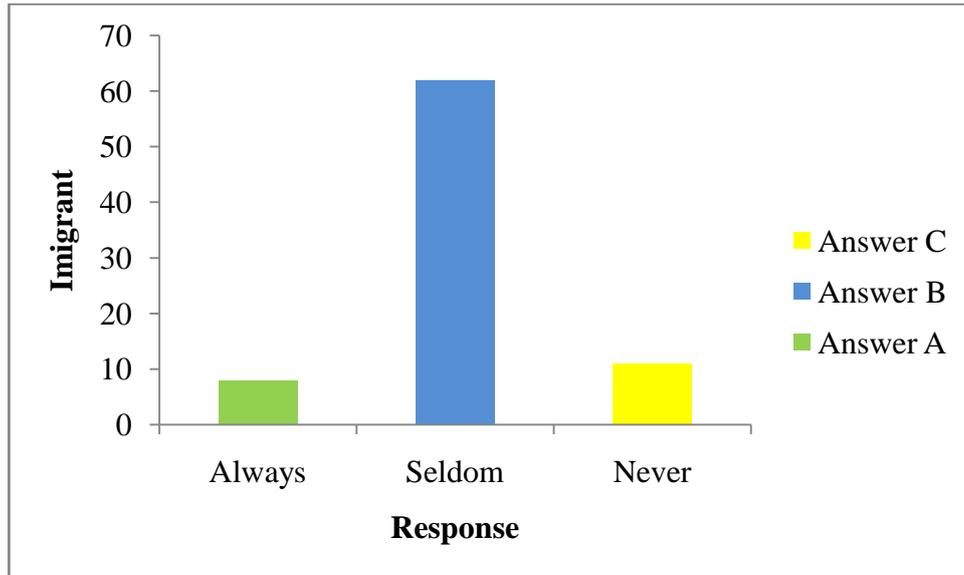
When a total of 81 respondents were asked about their perception on Javanese language on everyday 15% they always used it, 60% indicated migrant community seldom used Javanese language for communication, while 25% they never used Javanese language.

Figure 7: How often migrant community used Indonesian language on everyday



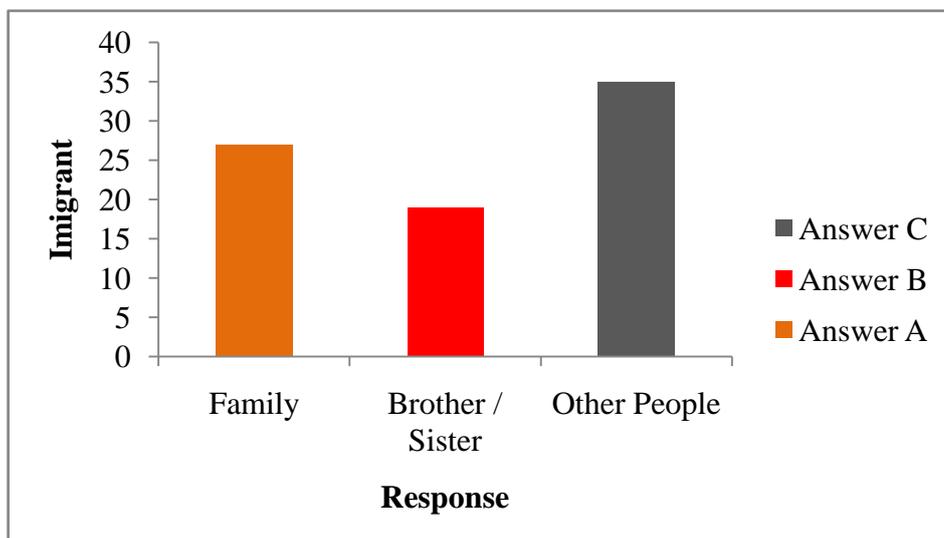
From figure 7, out of the total respondents of 81, 72% indicated they always used Indonesian language, 28% indicated seldom used Indonesian language, while 0% the migrant community never used Indonesian language for communication on every day.

Figure 8: How often migrant community used region language on every day



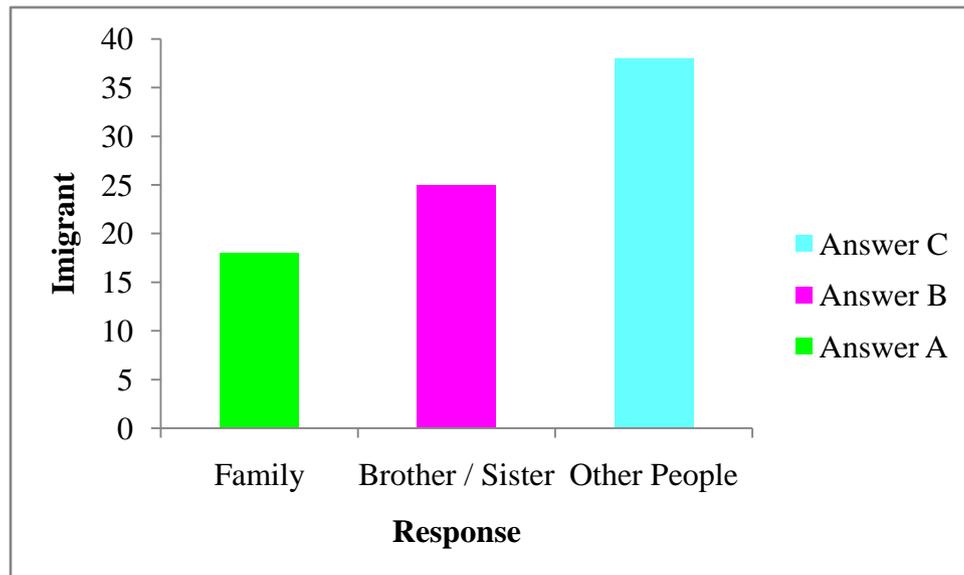
When respondents were asked how often they used their region language, 10% they answer always their used region language, 76% seldom used it, While 14% indicated they never used region language for communication on every day.

Figure 9: With whom migrant community used Javanese language (Suroboyoan)



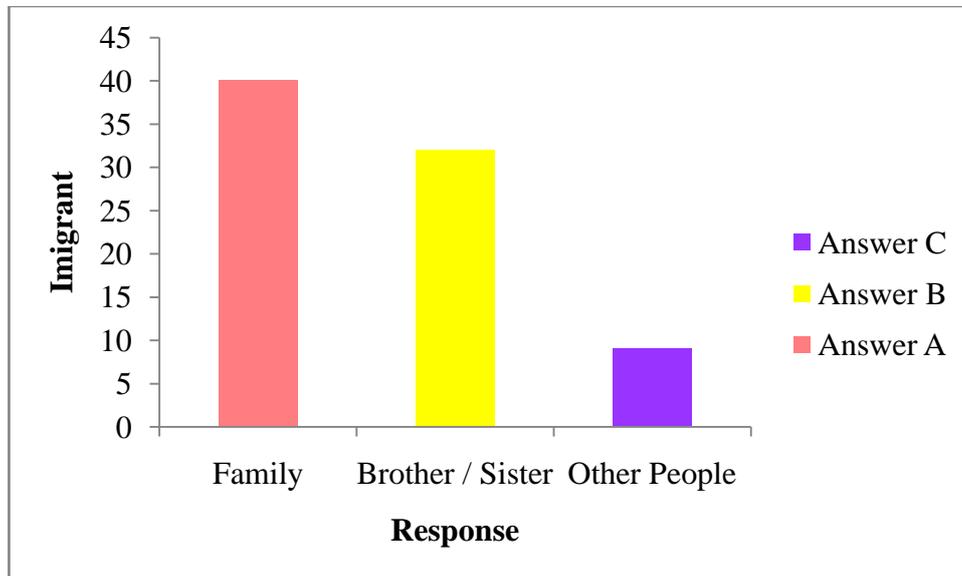
From figure 9 out of the total respondents of 81, 33% indicated they used Javanese language for communication to family (husband, wife, and son), while 23% they communication to brother and sister used Javanese language, and 43% they speaking to other people used it.

Figure 10: With whom migrant community used Indonesian language



As shown in the figure 10, 22% of the respondents indicated they used Indonesian language for speaking to family, 31% communication to brother and sister, while 47% to other people.

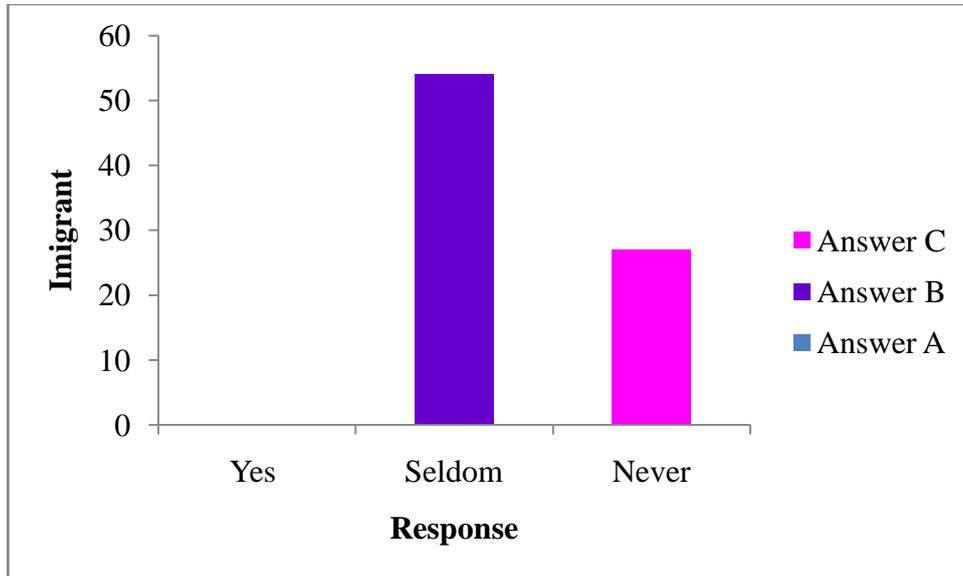
Figure 11: With whom migrant community used Region language



From figure 11, out of the respondents of 81, 49% they communication with family used region language, 40% indicated migrant community used region language to brother and sister, while 11% indicated migrant community communication to other people.

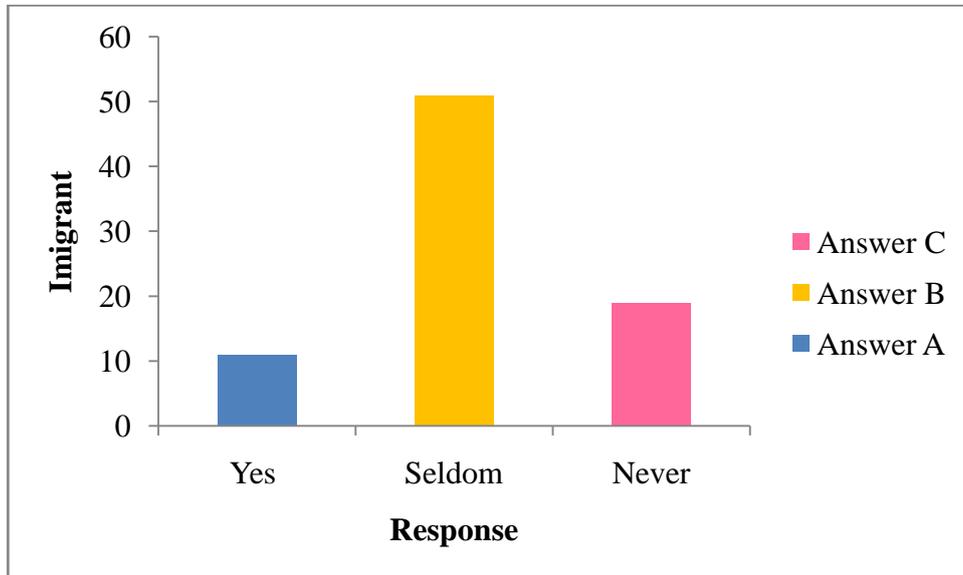
To answer the number twelve, thirteen, and fourteen out of the respondents answer market, school, university, boarding house, office, inn and telephone with friend when use Javanese language (Suroboyoan).

Figure 15: Migrant community used region language to other people



Responding to the question number 15, 0% indicated migrant community used region language to other people, 67% indicated they seldom used region language for communication to other people, while 23% they never used it.

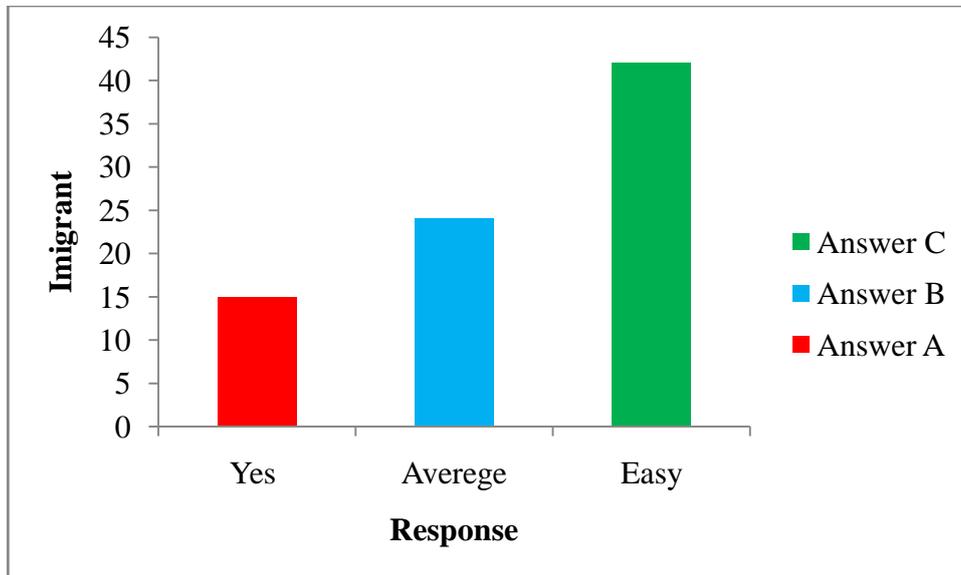
Figure 17: Migrant community still used their dialect to society



Responding to the question number 17, out of the total respondents of 81, 14% indicated they still used dialect (region language) to the society, 63%

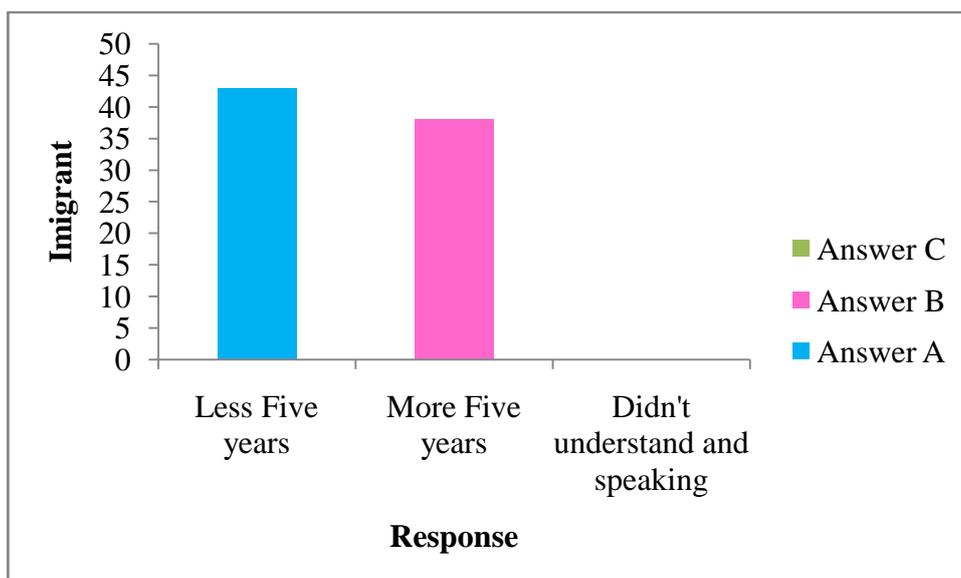
migrant community seldom use it, while 23% they never use dialect for communication to the society.

Figure 19: Javanese language difficult to understand



From figure 19, out of the respondents of 81, 18% indicated that Javanese language difficult to understand, 30% indicated that Javanese language average to understand, while 52% easy to understand.

Figure 20: How long to understand and speaking Javanese language (Suroboyoan)



When a total of 81 respondents were asked about their perception on how long they can understand and speaking Javanese language, 53% indicated they less five years to understand, 47% more five years, while 0% they didn't understand and speaking Javanese language.

4.2 Result from Interview

Interview to one of each region to show the way they used one of kind speech accommodation and specific reason they converge or diverge their language.

The result interview namely Rachmat Arif, twenty seven years old. He came from Sumatera. He lived in Taman for about more five years and come to Surabaya because follow parents. In everyday he used Indonesian language to communication. He never use region language to family or society because he lived in Minang (Sumatera) when he was child. So, he can't speak Minang language fluently. Just his parents still used Minang language for communication in his family. The reason why he used Indonesian language for communication because, all of people arround him used it.

4.3 Discussion

Talking to others, people tend to use different varieties of speech or usually called as style. Style is influenced by two factors. They are addressee and context. (Holmes: 2008) discussing about addressee, there are two factors which must be considered. They are age, and social background. When people speak to the younger, they tend to use simpler vocabulary, less complex sentences, and higher pitch. (Holmes: 2008) in terms of social background, the people will different style to the different social class.

There are two kind of speech accommodation used by migrant community in district Taman Sidoarjo that is Speech convergence and Speech divergence. According to Giles and Coupland (1991) the meaning speech convergence is speakers make their language similar to that of the listener. While in speech divergence speakers make their speech different that of their listener.

From the results of the findings conducted through the spreading of questionnaires to immigration community of Taman Sidoarjo subdistrict that from 81 immigration people, 36% use Javanese language (suroboyoan) while 58% use Indonesian language (figure 5) This proves that majority immigration community use one kind of speech Accommodation in their local language convergence derived is using the Indonesian language.

according to Janet Holmes (2013, p.245) when people talk to each other their speech often becomes more similar. In the other words, each person's speech converges towards the speech of the person they are talking to. Converging towards the speech of another person is usually considered a polite speech strategy. It implies that the addressee's speech is acceptable and worth imitating. Using the same pronunciation and the same sort of vocabulary, for instance, is a way of signaling that you are on the same wavelength.

Convergence is affective motivation and communicative efficiency motivation. That is speakers accommodate their speech patterns in order to first develop an emotional link with their interlocutors. In the other words, make themselves more intelligible to their interlocutors. A number of studies have shown that convergence can help to increase speaker's attractiveness, predictability, and interpersonal involvement with their interlocutors (Giles, 1987; Jenkins, 2000; Bourhis, 2012).

There are some motivations beyond those have already mentioned before. The first is the motivation using speech convergence. First reason is the consideration of Surabaya Javanese variety as a higher variety than migrant language variety. This might trigger them to do convergence toward the addressee. The second reason is the intelligibility. They wanted to make addressee understand about what they were talking about, so they used Indonesian language and Surabaya Javanese. It is also a way to prevent misinterpretation by addressee. The next is the Migrant Community who are from outside Surabaya, they want to communicate efficiently and they want to increase the supportiveness and intelligibility with the interlocutors.

While 6% the migrant community (see figure 3) still used their region language, so this is indicated that they diverge their language.

In contrast, “divergence” is an attempt at emphasizing the differences between speakers and interlocutors. The motivation underlying divergence is “maintenance”. Speakers try to retain their group identity by making a distinction from other groups (Jenkins, 2000).

According to Janet Holmes (2013: 247) Speech divergence does not always indicate a speaker’s negative attitudes towards the addressees. Where the divergent forms are admired, divergence can be used to benefit the diverger.

There are also motivations behind speech divergence. The result shows that the motivations of speech divergence are varied. The first reason is they can’t leave a dialect from their hometown (questionnaire 16). Second reason the addressee want to learn about migrant language. The last reason is the peer influence. The migrant community stated that the most of them live in Surabaya with family and friend from hometown also. So, they are used to use their region language variety than Surabaya Javanese Variety.

According to migrant community that Surabaya Javanese is easy this indicated from the questionnaire (see figure 19) that 52% they can understand Surabaya Javanese among less five years (see figure 20). The migrant community used Surabaya language in the market, schools, university, mosque, etc.

As stated before the participants were from different areas outside Surabaya. There are some reasons they moved from their hometown, the higher answer is working, second is education and the last follow parents (see figure 3).